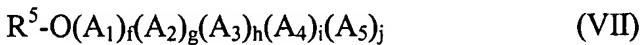


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- glucosamides and glucamides;
- glycerolamides derived from N-alkylamines (US-A-5 223 179 and FR-A-1 585 966);
- polyoxyalkylenated C₈-C₂₂ aliphatic alcohols containing from 1 to 25 oxyalkylene (oxyethylene or oxypropylene) units; examples which may be mentioned include the TERGITOL™ (nonylphenol polyethylene glycol ether) products Tergitol 15-S-9 and Tergitol 24-L-6 NMW sold by Union Carbide Corp., Neodol 45-9, Neodol 23-65, Neodol 45-7 and Neodol 45-4 sold by Shell Chemical Co., and Kyro EOB sold by The Procter & Gamble Co.;
- products resulting from the condensation of ethylene oxide with a hydrophobic compound resulting from the condensation of propylene oxide with propylene glycol, such as PLURONIC™ (block copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide) products sold by BASF;
- products resulting from the condensation of ethylene oxide, or the compound resulting from the condensatio of propylene oxide, with ethylenediamine, such as the TETRONIC™ (block copolymers derived from addition of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide to ethylene diamine) products sold by BASF;
- amine oxides such as C₁₀-C₁₈ alkyl dimethylamine oxides and C₈-C₂₂ alkoxy ethyl dihydroxy ethylamine oxides;
- the alkyl polyglycosides of formula VII below:



- in which A₁, A₂, A₃, A₄ and A₅ are, independently of each other, residues of a saccharide chosen from hexoses and more particularly D-glucose; pentoses, the latter preferentially being chosen from arabinose and xylose; f, g, h, i and j being equal to 0 or 1, the sum of f, g, h, i and j being at least equal to 1; R⁵ being a linear or branched alkyl radical of 6 to 22 carbon atoms, a hydrocarbon-based radical containing from 1 to 4 ethylenic unsaturations and from 6 to 22 carbon atoms or one of these radicals substituted with 1 to 3 substituents on different carbon atoms, chosen from hydroxyl, halogen and trifluoromethyl;
- C₈-C₂₀ fatty acid amides;
 - ethoxylated fatty acids;
 - ethoxylated fatty amides;
 - ethoxylated amines.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 18 as follows:

The lipophilic active substances to be dissolved may be:

- essential oils such as, for example, cluster pine oil or Scotch pine oil, oils of citrus plants such as lemon, grapefruit, orange or mandarin, cereal oils such as wheat gluten oil, wheat germ oil, aniseed oil, bitter almond oil, birch oil, camomile oil, bergamot oil, cinnamon oil or lemongrass oil, oils of aromatic plants such as white thyme, red thyme, rosemary, mint, eucalyptus, basil, tarragon, laurel, oregano or vervain, juniper oil, clove oil, lavender oil, geranium oil, cedar oil, coriander oil, common juniper oil, everlasting oil and marjoram oil;
- synthetic aromatic products such as, for example, aromatic esters, for instance benzyl, linalyl, terpenyl, vetiveryl, amyl, bornyl, cedryl, geranyl, phenyleethyl, para-cresyl or styrallyl acetate, amyl butyrate, eugenol, geraniol, anisyl alcohol, cinnamyl alcohol, styrallyl alcohol, aldehydes such as octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecylenyl, lauryl, myristyl, cetyl and stearyl aldehyde, benzaldehyde and anisaldehyde, synthetic camphor and limonene;
- natural or synthetic fragrances;
- lipophilic cosmetic adjuvants;
- glycolipids such as, for example, sophorose lipids;
- presoring agents such as the methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium benzoate, GERMABEN™ (diazolidinyl urea) or any chemical agent for preventing bacterial or mold proliferation which is traditionally used in cosmetic compositions are generally introduced into these compositions to a proportion of 0.01% to 3% by weight;
- UV-A active and/or UV-B active organic sunscreens for protecting the skin or the hair against attack from sunlight and UV rays, for instance the compounds permitted in European Directive No. 76/768/EEC, its appendices and the subsequent modifications of this directive;
- insect repellents;
- vitamins;